

KENTUCKY



TRIPINE.

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ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:
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HAVING lately added to our Job Office, some of the most fashionable styles of
NEW TYPE,
We are now prepared to fill all orders for
**PLAIN AND FANCY
JOB PRINTING,**
In a style which cannot be surpassed in the State. Our stock of
FINE CARD TYPE
is very complete, and those desiring either Professional or Business Cards, are invited to send in their orders.
JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
Tribune Office, Danville, Ky.

JOHN B. AKIN,

COMMISSIONER to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments of writing to be used or recorded in the State of
Kentucky, at his office in the City of
Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of
April, 1855.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.
I still continue to prosecute Soldier's Claims of every description. By a recent act of Congress
SOLDIERS OF 1812
Are each entitled to 100 acres of land, deducting the number of acres already received.
PENSIONERS
Are also entitled to an increase of the amount now drawn. Being very familiar with the Pension Laws, I feel confident that claimants cannot do better than call on me.
OFFICE at my store-room, nearly opposite the Branch Bank of Ky.
Danville, March 9, '55

NOTES

TO THE OLD SOLDIERS.
All Soldiers who are entitled to Bounty Land, are notified that I will attend to the preparation of their claims. Charges moderate.
G. H. McKINNEY.
Stanford, March 9, '55

Commission and Forwarding

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POETICAL

OUR BABY.

BY SPOONS, O. G.

At our house, at home, we're a sweet little baby,
As fat as a 'coon in the fall;
And for mischief, fun, music, or whatever it may be,
Of brats he's the general of all!

With cheeks like two roses,
The prettiest of noses,
Endearing is our Moses,
By every fond tie;
In fair and foul weather,
He serves as a tether
To bind us together—
My Betsy and I.

From morning, full blossomed 'till night draws her curtain,
And though hushed by his gable, of music we're certain,
When he drags the old cat by the tail.

Now calling and bawling,
And falling and sprawling,
And mauling and squalling,
At work and at play;
In the dish-water paddling,
Or jowler pack-saddling,
Or about fiddle-faddling,
He passes the day.

Though his third year is ended this present September,
He's equal to any at five;
At two, he could "put out" as well, I remember,
As the best "shoulder-striker" alive.

In consideration
Of his qualification,
I'm in contemplation
Of placing him where
All the Mrs. Duncans
And all Mrs. Flunkins
Will say he's "some pumpkins"—
And that is—"The Fair."

MISCELLANEOUS

Celestial Jokes.
A work was published some twenty years ago in Constantinople, entitled "Nasir-Eddin." It is a kind of jest book, and contains many amusing things. The following "Celestial" jokes were translated from its pages at the time of its publication:

One of his neighbors once went to Nasir-Eddin, to solicit the loan of a rope. The Khojah went into his house, and after a delay of several minutes returned and told the borrower that the rope was in use tying up flour.

"What do you mean?" said the neighbor, "how can a rope be used to bind up flour?"
"A rope may be applied to any use," replied the Khojah, "when I do not wish to lend it."
A man once came to the Khojah, saying:
"Effendi, I have great need of an ass to-day; have the kindness to lend me yours."
"I have not an ass here," said the Khojah.
At this moment the animal began to bray in the stable.

"Ho!" said the man, "do not I hear your ass braying?"
"What?" exclaimed the Khojah, "would you take the word of an ass in preference to mine?"
One day Nasir-Eddin ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation:

"Oh, true believers, do you know what I am going to say to you?"
"No," responded the congregation.
"Well, then," he said, "there is no use in my speaking to you," and he came down from the pulpit.

He went to preach a second time, and asked the congregation:
"Oh, true believers, do you know what I am going to say to you?"
"We do," replied the audience.

"Ah, as you know it," said he, "quitting the pulpit, why should I take the trouble of telling you?"

When next he came to preach, the congregation resolved to try his powers; and when he asked his usual question, replied:
"Some of us know and some of us do not."
"Very well," said he, "let those who know tell those who do not know."

The Khojah one day saw a flock of ducks swimming in a lake; he ran towards them, and they immediately flew away. Taking some bread he sat down and dipping it in the water, began to eat.

"What are you doing there, Khojah?" asked some one from the opposite side.
"I am trying the flavor of duck soup," was the reply.

A robber having entered Nasir-Eddin's house, his wife, hearing the noise, exclaimed:
"Effendi! Effendi! there's a thief in the house!"
"Oh," said the Khojah, "never mind; I only hope he will find something, that we may take it from him."

THE CAT-CLACK--A Queer Chronometer.

One day, when we went to pay a visit to some families of Chinese christian peasants, we met, near a farm, a young lad, who was taking a buffalo to graze along our path.

We asked him, carelessly, as we passed, whether it was yet noon. The child raised his head to look at the sun, but it was hidden behind thick clouds, and he could read no answer there.

"The sky is so cloudy," said he; "but wait a moment, and with these words, he ran towards the farm, and came back a few minutes afterwards with a cat in his arms. 'Look here,' said he, 'it is not noon yet,' and he showed us the cat's eyes, by pushing up the lids with his hands.

We looked at the child with surprise, but he was evidently in earnest, and the cat, though astonished, and not much pleased at the experiment made on her eyes, behaved with most exemplary complaisance.

"Very well," said we, "thank you," and he then let go the cat, who made her escape pretty quickly, and we continued our route.

To say the truth, we had not all understood the proceeding, but we did not like to question the little pagan, lest he should find out we were Europeans by our ignorance. As soon as ever we reached the farm, however, we made haste to ask our christians whether they could tell the hour by looking into the cat's eyes. They seemed surprised at the question; but as there was no danger in confessing to them our ignorance of the properties of the cat's eyes, we related what had just taken place.

That was all that was necessary; our complaisant neophytes immediately gave chase to the cat in the neighborhood. They brought us three or four, and explained in what manner they might be made use of for watches. They pointed out that the pupil of their eyes went on constantly growing narrower until twelve o'clock when they became like a fine line, as thin as a hair, drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and that after twelve the dilation recommenced.

When we had attentively examined the eyes of all the cats at our disposal, we concluded that it was past noon, as all the eyes perfectly agreed upon the point.

We have had some hesitation in speaking of this Chinese discovery, as it may, doubtless, tend to injure the interests of the clock-making trade, and interfere with the sale of watches; but all considerations must give way to the spirit of progress.

All important discoveries tend in the first instance to injure private interests, and we hope, nevertheless, that watches will continue to be made, because, among the number of persons who may wish to know the hour, there will most likely be some who will not give themselves the trouble to run after the cat, or who may fear some danger to their eyes from too close an examination of hers.—*Hue's Chinese Empire.*

What a Great City Eats.

The London Quarterly Review contains a curious article on the commissariat of the British metropolis, showing how much beef, mutton, and pork, fish, oysters, and game, bread, fruit, and vegetables, milk, butter and cheese is consumed annually in that city. The enormous appetite of a town of two millions of inhabitants can be realized only by bringing together statistics like those furnished by the article in question.

Take, for instance, the amount of butcher's meat eaten in London in a year. Five hundred thousand head of cattle, two million sheep, one hundred and thirty thousand calves, and one hundred and sixty thousand pigs are slaughtered annually for the British metropolis. Some of this meat is prepared for market as far as Aberdeen, in Scotland. It is a curious fact, that but little more mutton appears to be eaten in London than there was twenty years ago, when the population was half a million less.

The quantity of fish, oysters, and game eaten in the British metropolis almost surpasses belief. Of oysters five hundred millions are consumed annually; of fresh herrings one hundred and seventy-five millions; of mackerel twenty-three millions; of red herrings fifty millions; of eels ten millions; and soles ninety-seven millions. The lobsters are one million and a quarter; the salmon four hundred thousand; the crabs six hundred thousand; live cod four hundred thousand; and other fish in proportion. Two millions of domestic fowls are annually sent to the London market; a million and a quarter of rabbits; two hundred thousand wild ducks; three hundred and fifty thousand tame ducks; a hundred thousand turkeys, and as many geese. Four hundred thousand pigeons; one hundred and fifty thousand plovers; one hundred and twenty-five thousand partridges; one hundred thousand grouse; and a hundred thousand hares are devoured annually by the epicures of that great capital. Not less than one hundred millions of eggs are eaten in London from New Year to New Year. Nearly five hundred million quarts of milk, some of it brought from a distance of eighty miles, is poured down the throats of the cockneys or devoured in the shape of puddings each year.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELDS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, at Brownsville, writes:

"I have just returned from a visit to the battle grounds of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, but scarcely a vestige remains to denote these fields which redounded so much to the glory of our regular army. On the former field a cannon ball is occasionally picked up, which is the only indication that it was ever used except for the peaceful purpose of grazing the large herds of cattle which at present roam over it. At the Resaca de la Palma, the faint outlines of the rebel bank of the Resaca are still visible, but so overgrown with brush and undergrowth, that they are scarcely to be followed. One or two trees still show marks of the strife, and a few shreds of old shoes and an occasional battered canteen are also to be found in the clapper; but there is nothing else to show that here was the scene of one of the most closely contested fights of the war, where bayonets were crossed, and when hand to hand fights were frequent, as the scattered combatants met beneath the shade of the street scattered minnows, or amidst the tangled brushwood."

LAME AND LAZY--A FABLE--Two leggers.

Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch.

Lame called on Charity, and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker he received a loaf.

"Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed, 'What ask for a cracker and receive a loaf?—Well I will ask for a loaf!'

Lazy now applied to Charity and called for a loaf of bread.

"Your demand of a loaf," said Charity, "proves you are a loafer. You are of that class and character who ask and receive not; you ask amiss."

Lazy, who always found fault and had rather whine than work, complained of ill treatment and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and precious promise. "Ask and you shall receive."

Charity pointed him to a painting in her room which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope and Charity. Charity appeared larger and more fair than her sisters. He noticed that her right hand held a pot of honey, which fed a bee disabled, having lost his wings. Her left hand was armed with a whip to keep off the drones.

"Don't understand it," said Lazy.

Charity replied, "It means that Charity feeds the lame and flogs the lazy."

Lazy turned to go.

"Stop," said Charity, "instead of coin I will give you counsel. Do not go and live on your poor mother, for I will send you a rich aunt."

"Rich aunt!" echoed Lazy. "Where shall I find her?"

"You will find her in Proverbs, sixth chapter and sixth verse."

MORAL.—Instead of waiting for an uncle to die, go and see how rich aunt lives.—*Exchange.*

LEUCOCOR MISTAKE.—Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who was attached to the astronomical service of Capt. Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator upon Gilbert's Island, resided at Gosport, where, according to the fashion of the day, he, like Count d'Artoise, wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered the tailor to attend him one morning, when his granddaughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman from the other, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of leather breeches, for, as she remarked, the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in "cloth." The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears.

"Measure you, miss?" said he, with hesitation.

"If you please," replied the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of deportment; and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and do not like to wear anything that constrains me."

"But, miss," exclaimed the poor fellow, in great perplexity, "I never in my life measured a lady; I—"

"Are you not a lady's shoemaker?" was the query, calmly put to him.

"By no means, miss," said he. "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take the measure, not of you, but Mr. Gilbert."

The young lady became perplexed, too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

WIT OF A GERMAN LAWYER.—A young nephew of Nuremberg, who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune.

The lawyer agreed. But the father of the young lady, who loved money, immediately asked what property the man had?

The lawyer said he did not know, but would inquire.

How WE PAY OUR SOLDIERS.—The regular army consists of about 10,000 men; the militia force 2,229,037. There are in the United States the astounding number of 120,000 gentlemen who hold commissions in the militia service, and are, therefore, in the enjoyment of military titles.

The pay of a private soldier in the army of the United States is now \$11 a month, and found; but if he enlists for a second term of five years, he has two dollars more.

The pay of a Major General is rather better.—He is entitled to \$200 a month, fifteen rations, daily, three horses and four servants. But he usually takes his rations, horses and servants in the form of money, which raises his monthly stipend to \$75 dollars. The pay of his first aid-de-camp, supposing him to commute for the four rations, three horses, and two servants to which he is entitled, amounts to 141 dollars a month.

The pay of a Brigadier-General, including commutation for twelve rations, three horses, and two servants, is \$246 50 per month. A Colonel of dragoons or artillery receives \$183; Colonel of infantry, \$166; Lieutenant Colonel of artillery or dragoons \$163; Lieutenant Colonel of infantry, \$145; Major of infantry, \$129; Captain, \$79 50; First Lieutenant, \$69 50; Second Lieutenant, \$64 50; Surgeon-General, \$208 33; Surgeon of ten years service, \$165; Surgeon of less than ten years service, \$141; Assistant Surgeon of ten years service, \$129; Assistant Surgeon of less than five years service, \$81 83. All officers above the rank of captain are allowed one or more horses and servants, or an equivalent in money. One ration goes for 20 cents; one horse, \$8 a month; one servant, 15 dollars and 50¢.

A genuine dandy was lately essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly good beef at dinner, in a Wisconsin hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the attention and smiles of the rest of the company, who were in the same condition as himself. At last Jonathan's patience vanished under ill success, when, laying down his utensils, he burst out with—"Strangers, you need not laugh if you don't regard for the landlord's feelings, yet order to have respect for the old bull." This sally brought down the house.

"The old man was telling through the burden and heat of the day, in cultivating his field with his own hands, and depositing the promising seeds into the fruitful lap of yielding earth. Suddenly there stood out before him, under the shade of a huge lind tree, a vision. The old man was struck with great amazement.

"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here, old man?"

"If you are Solomon," replied the venerable laborer, "how can you ask this? In my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw his occupation, and learned from that insect to be industrious, and to gather. What I then learned I have followed out to this hour."

"You have only learned half your lesson," resumed the phantom. "Go again to the ant, and learn from that insect to rest in the winter of your life, and enjoy what you have gathered up."

GERMAN ALLEGORY.

A SPEECH BY GEN. BUNCOM.—The following is an extract from a speech of Gen. Buncom in favor of 54 40:

"Mr. Speaker—When I open my eyes, and look over the vast expanse of this country—when I see how the yeast of freedom has caused it to rise in the scale of civilization and expand on every side—when I see it growing, swelling, roaring like a spring freshet—I cannot resist the idea, Sir, the day will come when this great nation, like a young school-boy, will burst its straps, and become entirely too big for its boots. Sir, we want elbow room—the continent, the whole continent, and nothing but the continent—and we will have it. Then shall Uncle Sam, placing his hat upon the Canadas, rest his right arm on the Oregon and California coasts, his left on the eastern seaboard, and whitely away the British power, while reposing his leg, like a freeman, upon Cape Horn! Sir, the day will—the day must come."

WOODEN CLOCK STATISTICS.—Connecticut is called "the land of wooden clocks," from the fact that she is more extensively engaged in the manufacture of clocks than any other State in the country. She has \$1,000,000 invested, employs 1279 workmen, and manufactures 794,000 clocks each year. Bristol has 14 factories, 440 hands, and produces 291,000 finished clocks annually; Plymouth has 3 factories, 175 hands and manufactures 70,000 clocks; Ansonia has 2 factories, 140 operatives, and makes 102,000 clocks; Winsted manufactures 30,000 clocks, has 1 factory, and employs 40 hands, while Southampton, with 2 factories and 45 hands, makes 43,000; and New Haven, with 3 factories and 425 hands, annually produces 374,000 clocks. Out of New Haven factories is owned by Chauncey Jerome, the Mayor, and pays out nearly \$100,000 per month in wages.

AMUSING.—The editor of the Albany Register having been disturbed by an assemblage of cats under his window, thus gives vent to his indignation:

"But those cats, in our opinion, are in danger, and we warn all who have any interest in them either present or in expectancy, to look to them. We have been constrained to watch for hours when we ought to have been asleep. We have heard the clock strike one, two, three, at intervals in their performances and been tempted to the use of terms not to be found in any religious work, or any of the standard sermons of the day. We have dropped bricks among them, wasted more wood upon them than we are able to spare, have taken cold by exposure to the night air, become hoarse by hallooing 'scat!' We have exhausted our loose pieces of brick, the smallest sticks of our wood pile, and our patience. In view of these facts we submit that there is nothing left for us but to move our self, or to move those cats, and we shall not move. We have prepared a double barreled gun, a full supply of bird shot, with the necessary quantity of powder and percussion caps, and in our opinion somebody's cats will go home on moonlight nights complaining of being unwell. If they do, we must be held harmless."

SUNDAY CLOTHES.

The world is decently attired once a week, certainly. Without Sunday, milliners, and tailors would be 'put to it' for a living. It is a commendable thing to throw off the guise of labor, and don for one day the costume of equality and leisure. The meekest man makes a mark in a new suit, and if he keeps his mouth closed, will pass for a genuine coin. Dress after all is caprice. The hearse prays in costly silks, while the poor sewing girl makes responses in plain calico. Wherein is the one better than the other? The latter may have intelligence and virtue; the other money and nothing else. Still the silk will be stared at and known. Dress makes Sunday an expensive day. How many a shawl and bonnet, and rare gown are closeted for that day alone! How much stuffing with cotton there is, to conceal the defects of shape! what chalking is done, and decorating with rouge! how often the mirror is consulted, while the last bell is ringing.

SPRING & SUMMER, 1855.

W. I. MOORE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St., Danville, Ky.

I AM now receiving my Spring and Summer stock of Goods

For Gentlemen's Wear;
Which consists of the very best articles of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

I have every thing necessary to furnish a gentleman's wardrobe in the best and most fashionable style. These Goods I have selected with especial care, and now offer them as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought at retail in any market in the country.

Gentlemen wishing anything to suit my line, cannot do better than to give me a call. "At least that is my opinion."

W. I. MOORE.
I would call special attention to my recent importation of
NEW STYLE HATS:
Also, Fine SHIRTS, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, and Gentlemen's Furnishings in general.
March 16, '55.

Negro Woman for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Negro Woman, about 22 years old, a first rate House Servant and Seamstress, without encumbrance, and in every respect a trusty and good woman. She will not be sold to go out of the county. Terms reasonable. Enquire at
THIS OFFICE.
march 16

FIRST IMPORTATION

NEW GOODS

AT THE

NEW CASH STORE!

1855. SPRING. 1855.

J. L. & W. H. Waggoner

ARE now in receipt of a large and varied assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods.
Selected with care by one of the firms from the best Eastern houses. Our stock will be found to embrace the latest and most fashionable styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Comprising many beautiful patterns; Lace Goods, Collars, Chemises, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c. to all of which we invite the attention of the Ladies. We have also a highly superior stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;
Linen and Cotton Goods for Summer wear;
Irish Linens, Brown and Bleached Cottons;
Table Linen and Curtain Goods;
Coarse Goods for Servants;
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps;
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.
We have in addition to the above, imported an unusually large supply of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Of many different styles and prices. As we intend to keep a large and well-assorted stock of such wares on hand, we invite a call from those desiring to purchase, as we feel confident we shall be able to please them both in quality and price.

Having purchased our Goods for Cash, at Cash prices, we are enabled to offer unusual inducements to CASH BUYERS. We shall also continue to sell on favorable terms to prompt-paying customers, on time. We consider it no trouble to show our Goods, and will always be pleased to do so. Give us a call, if it is only to see our stock and learn our low prices.
J. L. & W. H. WAGGONER,
march 16

CENTRAL HOUSE

The undersigned, late proprietor of the "Danville House," has taken for a term of years, that large and commodious public house, so long known as the South-West, at the "Central House," and having refitted and furnished the same, is now prepared to accommodate all, whether local or transient, persons who may favor him with a call. His long experience in the business of Hotel keeping, and his earnest desire to please all his guests, will, he hopes, justify him in saying, that at the "Central House," every thing may be found to render his guests comfortable and happy. Thankful to his old friends, they need not be assured that the same kindly welcome will greet them, and unceasing efforts made to please them.

Under the immediate superintendence of JAMES W. FARRIS, is a Livery and Sale Stable, at which, at all times,
Horses, Buggies and Carriages
May be Hired.

Mr. FARRIS having a long experience in the business, will Nick, Break and Fit up Horses in the best possible style. They will also be taken at Every day, Week or Month, and the utmost possible care taken to render perfect satisfaction. Their charges shall be reasonable and perfectly satisfactory. They respectfully request a fair share of the public patronage.

GREGORY & FARRIS.

march 9

Willow and Wooden Ware.

EVERY variety just received at
J. B. AKIN'S.

THE GREAT CASTILLIAN.

THIS SPLENDID JACK, the largest and finest animal of his species ever imported into the United States, is now in fine health and condition, and will make his fourth season in Kentucky, at the stables of Jacob Embury, in the county of Fayette, immediately on the turnpike leading from Lexington to Richmond, 11 miles from the former place, and will serve Jeannet \$400 to insure a Jack colt, and \$200 to insure a Jeannet colt, his money to be paid so soon as the colt stands upon its feet, or the Jeannet is parted with.

Good blue grass pasturage furnished Jeannet gratis, and they will be graded if desired on reasonable terms. All proper attention will be paid to Jeannet and to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility should either on us.

JACOB EMBURY.

THE GREAT CASTILLIAN, as before remarked, is the largest and universally admitted to be the finest Jack that has ever been imported into the United States. He was selected in Spain as the finest Jack in the Kingdom, and was landed in this country in May 1851. He is 7 years old, of beautiful black color, 16½ hands high, of remarkable fine form, bone and substance, and combines in him more of the fine qualities of a successful breeder than any other animal of his class. Since his arrival in the United States, he has been visited and examined by a large number of persons, interested in this description of stock, and distinguished and unanimous judgment concur in what is here said:—The GREAT CASTILLIAN, however, needs no enlarged eulogium; he speaks for himself, and breeders will, of course, take occasion to examine him, which they are invited to do. He is the finest breeder in the State, as his colts show. They took the premium and certificate at the last Lexington Fair, and at every other Fair where they have been exhibited premiums have been awarded them. JACOB EMBURY.

Fayette co. march 9 2m—LazObs

The Distinguished Race Horse,

JACK BELL.

APRIL 6, 1855.

Connecticut Elections.
 Eight towns give Dalton 653; Ingraham 1,375; Minor (K. N.) 1,168. Six Democrats and three Whig Know-Nothings are elected to the Legislature. Indications favor a Democratic majority in the Legislature.

NEW YORK, April 3.
 The latest returns from Connecticut indicate that the State has gone anti-administration, although there is no election by the people. Ingraham apparently leads, but is hard pressed by Minor.

COLUMBUS, S. C., April 3.
 The election of Mayor resulted in the choice of another who is claimed as a K. N., by 135 majority.

CLEVELAND, April 3.
 Cassel, K. N., was elected Mayor today by about 500 majority over Wood, Democrat. The K. N.'s are victorious in Columbus, and the anti-K. N.'s in Toledo.

HARTFORD, April 3.
 The returns are not all in yet. The result will be nearly as follows: Ingraham 27,000; Minor 25,000; Dalton 9,000. The K. N. Whigs have elected nineteen or twenty of the twenty-one Senators, and probably one hundred and thirty of the two hundred and thirty-four Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Congressmen.

NEW YORK, March 31.
 The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived with California dates to the 9th.

The bank excitement had mostly subsided. The suspended banks had not resumed and it is probable that none will, except Page & Bacon and Chappin, Sawyer & Co.

S. B. Conroy had failed. The Supreme Court has decided that persons enclosing land in the mining regions cannot hold it against the miners.

In Oregon a conventional arrangement had been entered into for the extinguishment of Indian titles on all lands.

It is thought that the revolution in Nicaragua is over, and that quiet will soon be restored.

The Webster was brought to on her outward passage and shot at by a Spanish sloop-of-war and her papers examined.

The Star of the West left on the 24th, with \$300,000.

FROM CHINA.—Extracts from a letter of an officer of the United States steam frigate Powhatan, dated Hong Kong, January 14, 1855:

There have been several collisions lately in the river, in the vicinity of the city, between the forces of the Imperial Government and the Rebels, attended with very considerable loss on both sides. The Rebels, however, seem to have had the best of it, and there is every probability of the city falling into their hands. The war is carried on with the most blood-thirsty cruelty. It seems more like a strife between ravenous tigers than between man and man. Where either party fall into the hands of the other no mercy is shown, but death is inflicted in the most dreadful manner. The whole empire is in a state of anarchy and confusion, and great suffering prevails among the middle and lower classes, their whole substance being seized by one party or the other to carry on the war. The wealthy citizens are leaving Canton in great numbers.

The English and American forces remain perfectly neutral in the matter of the belligerents; but the French have inclined towards the Imperial Government as it now exists. The trade is now entirely broken up at Canton, and is diverted to Shanghai and Fow-choo-fon, where affairs are in a comparatively more settled state. It will be years before the country gets into peace again, and then many years before it regains its former prosperity.

The Democrat notices the fact, that on Wednesday morning, the doors, windows, shutters, and walls of houses in many parts of the city were marked in chalk thus, "4 to 1." The editor has not told the whole story. We are credibly informed that a large number of the "unfortunate Democrats," alarmed at this mysterious writing and apprehensive that the Democrats were "women, and children were to be murdered on the following night by the bloody-minded and horrible Know-Nothings, fled precipitately to the country and are hardly expected to be back till sometime after the election. If this copy of the Journal chances to find them in their places of retreat, we beg leave to assure them that Sam's eyes are still glaring awfully. Evidently there is murder in him. We will give them notice when they can safely reappear.

We don't know much about Sam's way of doing things, but there is a shrewd conjecture afloat that the mysterious writing noticed by our neighbor was intended by the Know-Nothings merely as a notification to each other that the city had been canvassed, and that the proportion of Know-Nothings to old line Democrats was "4 to 1." Still it may mean "bloody murder."—*Lou. Jour.*

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New York Herald pronounces the reported victory of Santa Anna at Iguala over a strong body of insurgents under Morelos as false. The writer states that the falsehood was got up to detract the attention of the public from the movements of Vis Highness, so that he might retreat to Tampico, and there take the steamer for Havana or Jamaica. In support to this belief that Santa Anna intends leaving the country, he adds that Madame Santa Anna left Mexico city early in March; that it is believed she sailed for Vera Cruz in the English packet, on the 8th inst., and that a carriage belonging to Santa Anna and three millions of dollars were embarked on board the British mail steamer that left on the fifth. The revolution is no doubt drawing near its close. The star of Alvarez is in the ascendant.

American Illustrated.

The elements of every reform are crude. Reformers are called vile names at first, and they become great, only as they accomplish great results. "Know-Nothing" and "Hindoo" are just two common nick-names, but under these uncomplimentary forms of speech are there not living ideas and results which the time-serving politician cannot comprehend? The old man in the fable taught his quarrelsome sons a lesson with a bundle of sticks. Breaking one across his knee he tied the other in a compact bundle, and requested his turbulent sons to break it. They tugged in vain. The potency of united force was never more clearly demonstrated.

A woodman endeavored to split into fragments of a gnarled oak. Blow after blow fell from his stalwart arm in vain. At length with a wooden wedge he brought his whole strength to bear, and with an easy blow accomplished his object by concentrating his scattered forces to a single point.

The bundle of sticks and the wood man's wedge teach us a lesson which carries us back to revolutionary times.

The fathers of the republic fought well, because they fought unitedly. Like a wedge they forced themselves into the contending armies and overcame them. Linked State by State into a common confederacy, they aptly illustrated the fable of the bundle of sticks, which one by one a child could break, but which, united, could withstand the world.

The oldest nation on record preserves its identity, because, amid all changes, it preserves its nationality. The Hebrew nation has been conquered but not overcome, scattered but not disunited, "led away captive," but not extinguished. It will never be disintegrated until it loses its national spirit and that cohesive power which links each individual to the nation.

A little people conquered Europe and overran Asia. From feebleness came strength, and from weakness, Empire.

The nationality of a triumphant people never wavers until the people were conquered. "I am a Roman citizen," was the watchword of Liberty and Conquest, and was only lost when Rome lost its nationality, and fell an easy prey to barbarian invasion.

The American people has grown to be too little like a wedge or a bundle of sticks, too little like the Hebrews or the Romans, in their day of triumph. As a nation, we lack homogeneity and unity of purpose. We hear much of north, south, east and west, too little of the United States. Much is said of the Irish, Scotch, Welsh and English—little of Americans.

Travellers abroad represent sections of the country—rather than the whole country. The Yankee, the Southerner, the New Englander, and the Hoosier are represented, but we hear little of the American. Texas and Maine, Iowa, and Georgia, Virginia aristocracy and New England plebeianism, are represented in European courts, and shine resplendent before the people of foreign governments. We want, instead of this, a homogeneity of the people, a concentrated action on the part of all, which will represent not a part, but the whole, and like both a wedge and a bundle of sticks, conquer and resist by the force of united and concentrated action.

The American party will, to some extent, and we hope to a very great extent, remedy the evils above described.

The "homogeneity" above adverted to, must be the work of time, but it will be gradually produced, and especially if we succeed in getting rid of the foreign influences which have hitherto operated so disastrously.

American Organ.

The Louisville Times asserted a few days ago, that there was not upon the Democratic State ticket "a solitary Catholic nor a man of Catholic proclivities." The Bowlinggreen Standard, in reply, said it had facts and statements to prove, that, though the Hon. B. L. Clarke, is not a member of any church, "all of his sympathies, all of his professions, and all his proclivities are for and toward the Catholic religion."

The Times, by way of rejoinder, says that Mr. Clarke was born and educated a Protestant, that he fell in love with and married a beautiful Catholic girl, that after her death and by her request he had his and her children educated in a Catholic school, and that, after waiting a reasonable time, he married another Catholic wife. We see no proof in all this that Mr. Clarke is a Catholic, as he certainly has a right to be, but we think that the "proclivities" are pretty fairly made out.—*Lou. Jour.*

LAND WARRANTS.—The Washington Star says in regard to the new land warrants:

"We are told that numbers of persons are under the impression that the Land and Pension offices are prepared to issue land warrants at once to those who are entitled to them under the new bounty land bill. This is a mistake, and the sooner this erroneous notion is corrected the better it will be. We understand that the Commissioner of Pensions will not be prepared to issue these warrants for at least three months to come. The plates are yet to be engraved; the blank warrants printed; the clerical force increased, and other necessary preparations to be made. The act giving land to those who served in the Mexican war, passed September 23, 1850, the first land warrant under it, was not issued until January 11, 1851, more than three months after the law was passed. We presume it will take at least as long to get the new warrant ready."

A convention of Christianized Jews is to be held in New York city in May next. A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that a prominent matter to be brought before the convention is the consideration of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine and to take measures to co-operate with the Jews in England (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the eastern world.

Returns from Iowa indicate the success of a prohibitory liquor law.

VERY INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—Another interesting letter from Silas E. Burrows appears in the Alta California, which we condense as follows: While in California Mr. B's commercial business enabled him to obtain various specimens of sculpturing from the natives of Queen Charlotte's Island, in latitude 54 N. The natives take stone from their mountains and sculpture it, with a beautiful polish. He was impressed with the great resemblance of this work to that of Japan, and took with him to Japan various specimens. When in Jeddah Bay, with the Vice Governor of Uraga, and many of the chief men on board, he had these labors of the sons of Queen Charlotte's Island placed on the table, without a remark being made.

The Japanese, with evidently great surprise (as they had their police regulations so perfect that nothing could come on board the ship without their knowledge), said, "Where, Mr. Burrows did you get these Japanese articles?" He replied, "Are these Japanese?" "Certainly they are Japanese," said several of the party, and anxiously looked at him to ascertain in what manner they had been brought on board.

Mr. B. replied, "It is with great pleasure, and this alone repays me for coming to Japan, that you recognize these articles to be the workmanship of your family, but the workmen were not born in Japan, but in America." The position of Queen Charlotte's Island was then pointed out to them on the charts, and when they again examined the sculpturings, and saw how perfectly Japanese they were, all were satisfied that the inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Island were their descendants.

The noble specimens of the North American Indians, Tecumseh, Logan, Uncas, King Phillip, and Pocahontas, were perfect specimens of the Japanese, and were no doubt of the same blood and family.

The proof presented, Mr. B. thinks conclusive evidence that the red men of America came from the family of Asia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Tennessee Penitentiary at Nashville was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning about 3 o'clock. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and commenced in that portion of the building occupied as a Cabinet shop, shoe shop, &c. The loss in manufactured and unmanufactured articles alone is estimated at from \$90,000 to \$100,000, and to the buildings about \$20,000. There were 237 convicts in the Penitentiary, all of whom, although confined in their sleeping cells at the time, were got out safely except one poor fellow, who was taken from his cell in a state of suffocation, and expired immediately after his removal. It is said that all the convicts behaved very orderly, and not one of them attempted to escape, though the opportunity might have been considered quite propitious.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is hastening to fulfil his destiny. First, he will perform a military achievement that will mark him as the great captain of the age, by the capture and destruction of Sebastopol, and he is about to repair to the Crimea to take the command for that purpose. He will adopt the same means which were taken by his uncle to perpetuate the Bonaparte dynasty, and then fill the measure of his glory and that of France by the invasion of England. His declaration is on record—that he will die in the streets of London, or be the master of that city and the conqueror of Great Britain.

THE TIMES.—The Railroad Journal concludes an article upon this subject as follows:

We may therefore safely predict that we are on the eve of a period of prosperity, both for the public and our railroads, such as has not been seen, nor even anticipated—a prosperity the result of promises about which there can be no dispute.

When we take into consideration the immense interests involved in an expenditure of some \$700,000,000, the present condition of the country and our roads as indicated in the return of confidence, in an easy money market, in the large receipts of our roads; and in the gradual improvement of industry, the result is most gratifying. It is calculated to create confidence abroad as well as at home, and will no doubt tend to attract an increased amount of capital to our public works.

AND STILL THEY COME.—For Kansas. Whole colonies continue to pass through city en route for Kansas. On Saturday last, the Michigan Central Railroad train brought between one and two hundred, bound for that destination, from the old Bay State.

One thing is significant. Unlike the first emigration to California, they are mostly men with families, thus removing their household goods from the old to the new, and giving assurance of a permanent residence in the far West.

No region of our country has ever been settled with greater rapidity, that the new State, or with more substantial and enterprising citizens.

Chicago Journal.

Full returns have been received of the recent election in New Hampshire, by which it appears that Metcalf, the "American" candidate, has been elected by one thousand majority over all others. His plurality over Barber, the Democratic candidate, is 5,800. The aggregate vote polled for Governor was 64,000. The representation in Congress is entirely "American." Of the three hundred and twenty-six members of the Legislature, two hundred and twenty-six are opposed to the administration at Washington. The Senate is composed entirely of "Wide-Awakes," save one—the Hon. James A. Sleeper—who, "solitary and alone," represents the once powerful, but now prostrate, Democratic party in New Hampshire in that branch of the State Legislature.

A western editor thus delivers himself: "We would say to the individual who stole our shirt off the pole, while we were lying in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat."

RAILROADS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Railroad Record, in a summary view of railroads, complete and in progress in this country, says:

If six times the amount of railroads in the south-west is made, which now exists, it would then only be equal to the proportion in the other parts of the South. Hence, the railroads undertaken in such States as Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, must ultimately prove very valuable.

It will require the construction of eighty thousand miles of railway in the Valley of the Mississippi, beyond what now exists, to make the proportion equal to that in the Northern and Middle States; and it will require two hundred and forty thousand miles, to make it equal to that of Massachusetts!

The Washington Union is frightened at the grand total of appropriations made by the late Democratic Congress. It attempts to shield the administration by throwing the blame upon Congress. The estimates, it says, presented by the Departments at the first session of the thirty-third Congress, were for ordinary expenditures, \$38,406,551 25. Congress increased on this sum, and appropriated \$58,116,958 18. This does not include the ten millions given the President of Mexico for a worthless strip of land. Sixty-eight millions is a very pretty sum for a Democratic, economical Congress to appropriate in one year.

Public Sale.
VALUABLE PROPERTY!
 ON Friday, May 25, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of WILLIAM BAKER, about 1 mile from the Forks of the Turnpike road, in Garrard county, About 255 Acres of Land, Formerly owned by John Barnum, &c.;

24 Negroes.
 Among which are likely Men, Women and Children, valuable Farm Hands, Cooks and Nurses. Also, upwards of

100 head of Cattle,
 About 40 head of them 3 years old, and some fine Blooded Cattle. Also the Horses, among which is a Grey English Stud; sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils formerly belonging to William Borer. Also,

The Tavern House,
 In the town of Danville, lately occupied by W. A. Harness, corner of Main and 4th sts. The sale of the Slaves will be on a credit of 6 months, and the personalty on a credit of 4 months, that of the Land and Tavern-house made known on the day of sale. Negotiable notes with good security required.

ALFRED BOKER.
 P. S. Any person holding a just debt against Wm. Borer, can buy at the sale and the debt will be taken in payment.

A. BOKER, Trustee.
 Garrard co., March 30th

Lex. & Dan. Railroad.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lexington and Danville Railroad Company, held on the 23d of March, 1855, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Danville Railroad Company be held at the Court-house at Nicholasville, on Tuesday, the 1st of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that the President cause notice of same to be published in the Lexington and Danville newspapers.

LESLIE COMBS, Pres.
 A true copy—Attest,
 J. K. WATTS, Sec'y.

March 30th

Commissioner's Sale

BY virtue of a Decree of the Boyle Circuit Court, rendered at its late February term, in the case of C. Ross against James C. Harness, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said court, will sell to the highest bidder, on Public Sale, on the premises,

On Monday, the 16th April, 1855,
 (Being County Court day.)
THE HOUSE AND LOT
 In said decree mentioned, in the town of Danville, on the corner of Main and Second streets, now occupied by said Harness as a Dwelling-house. The house is of Brick, and is well suited for a Store-house and Dwelling.

TERMS.—The above property will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, payable to the Commissioner.

J. K. BOYLE, Com'r.
 Danville, March 30th

LAST ARRIVAL.

1000 N. O. Sugar;
 12 casks No. 1 Rio Coffee;
 10 " " do;
 6 bbls Plantation Molasses;
 3 " S. H. do;
 6 " Crushed Sugar;
 500 lbs Tobacco (choice brands)
 10 boxes Star Candles;
 8 " Tallow do;
 2 casks sup carb. Soda;
 2 tierces Rice.

I have a well-assorted stock of first-rate Groceries, which can and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

March 30 J. C. HEWEY

1855 Spring, 1855.

FERGUSON, BELL & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers that they have received a large and extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Embracing every variety usually found in a Dry Goods establishment.

DRESS GOODS.
 Rich Berge Robes, a large assortment;
 " Organdies "
 " Mullins;
 " Rich Fig'd Jaconet Laines, great variety.

COMPRISING
 Elegant Embroidered Robes Silk;
 Rich Striped Cheene do;
 " Plain Poulte de Soie do;
 Large assortment of Embroideries;
 Collars and Sleeves to match;
 Embroidered Sleeves and Glemmettes;

All of which we would respectfully invite those wishing such articles to give us a call and examine, believing that they will be satisfied that we are disposed to do business on the square.

FERGUSON, BELL & CO.
 Lexington, March 30, '55

Dress and Mantle Making

MRS. REED,
 (Late of Louisville.)

Would announce to the Ladies of Danville and vicinity that she is prepared to execute all orders for Dress and Mantle making in the newest style.

Residence—at Mr. Frayne's—corner of Second and Walnut streets.

March 30, '55

CHAIN PUMPS.

REYBURN & COX,

Manufacturers of Chain Pumps,

BOYLE COUNTY, KY.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Boyle and the adjoining counties, that they are now prepared to put up Chain Pumps in Wells or Cisterns, from 3 to 35 feet deep, and will warrant them to work well, and give entire satisfaction. They will work well even to the depth of 40 feet, in most wells. Among the many advantages these Pumps have over all others, is that they are not subject to freezing, and will work in the coldest weather. The Chain Pump is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair.

W. Bell, W. R. Great, Jas. F. Zimmerman, and others in Boyle county, 6 miles from Danville, immediately on the Danville and Lebanon turnpike. Application may be made to Mr. W. R. Great, Post Master, or to Mr. John F. Zimmerman, at the Tribune Office, in Danville.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

REYBURN & COX.

March 30, 1855

WILLIAM G. KINCAID,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DANVILLE, KY.

Will attend promptly to the prosecution of claims against the United States Government, originating under the various Pension and Bounty Land Laws.

March 30

To Officers, Soldiers, Seamen,

&c., of all Wars: their Widows and Minor Children.

S. M. KNIGHT,

Attorney for Government Claimants,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Would respectfully inform and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Department, Pension and Bounty Land Bureaus, Patent and General Land Office, and Board of Claims.

An experience of years, and familiarity with the means of obtaining the earliest and most favorable action on Claims, with his facilities for the dispatch of business, justify him in assuring his Correspondents, Claimants, and the public generally, that interests intrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.

Pension, Bounty Land, Patent, and Public Land Laws.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distribution among his business Correspondents, (and where he may become such,) a neat pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension, Bounty Land, Patent, and Public Land Laws, down to the end of the late Congress—including the

Bounty Land Act of 3d March, 1855.

Under which all who have heretofore received less than 160 acres, are now entitled to additional Land, said Act entitling also 160 acres to all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, and friendly Indians, of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers, and Militia—and all Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landmen, of the Navy, not heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days, (unless in battle,) at any period between 1776 and the War of 1812. Minor children of all such persons are entitled, and deceased.

This pamphlet contains "Forms of Application" more full and complete than any elsewhere to be found, adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department, and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in successful cases, and rejected cases. Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Office, in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Departments, can obtain copies of the above pamphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stamps.

Inducements to Correspondents.
 Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency, will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks gratis, and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber's power to direct his correspondents to the locality of very many persons entitled 4 under the late Act; and having obtained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty.

Fees, below the usual rates—and contingent upon the admission of Claims.

The highest cash prices given for Land Warrants, Revolutionary Service, and Illinois Land Patents. Address,

S. M. KNIGHT,

Washington City.

March 30th

MERCHANT TAILORING.

A. W. BARBER,

DRAFTER AND TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and the public that he has opened a shop on Main street, two doors above Caldwell's corner, for the purpose of carrying on Tailoring business in all its branches. He has just received a small stock of superior

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres and Vestings,

Which he is prepared to cut and make up in the best and most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. He solicits a call from those desiring anything in his line, promising that he will do all in his power to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Danville, March 23, 1855

NEW MILLINERY STORE

To the Ladies of Danville & vicinity.

MRS. WHEEL

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Danville and its vicinity, that she has just returned from N. York and Philadelphia, where she selected, expressly for this market, a large and beautiful stock of

RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and fashions, consisting of

BONNETS,

Of every pattern, description and style;

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

And every other article and description of Goods usually found in first class Millinery establishments, which she will have open and ready for the inspection of the public, on and after Monday, the 25th INSTANT, at which time she respectfully invites the Ladies to call and examine her Goods, whether they purchase or not.

Being herself well experienced in the Millinery business, and intending to have the very best assistants, she hopes to receive a fair share of the patronage of this community. She is determined to give satisfaction in her work and her prices.

Her shop is on Third Street, in C. Henderson's Row, in the room lately occupied by Mrs. Collins, next door to the Central Bank. Danville, March 26, '55

Clover and Timothy Seed.

We have a lot of Clover and Timothy Seed in store for Tuesday next.

March 23, '55 W. B. MORROW & CO.

1855. SPRING IMPORTATION 1855.

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.,
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Fourth District.
FOUNTAIN T. FOX.
A. G. TALBOTT.

¶ We notice yet in some of our exchanges the announcement of the late "Terrible Tornado at Danville," by which "15 or 20 houses were blown down, and the churches and public buildings greatly damaged." We would inform our sympathizing friends that it took two carpenters about two days to repair the "immense" (?) damage.

Town Election.

Our town election for Trustees, Attorney and Night Watch is to be held to-morrow. There is no question, we believe, involved in this election, but this fact should not prevent any citizen from voting. We have no idea as to who will probably be chosen Trustees for the coming year, but we hope every voter will consider the matter sufficiently to enable him to select as his choice, men who will give their attention, as far as may be necessary, to the business of the office. There are many such men in our town. We have generally had excellent boards of Trustees, and the present one is about as good as any. We have no complaint to make, and do not make those remarks because of any dissatisfaction on our part, or on the part of others, with any action of the present Board. But there seems to be something of a general feeling that the election of Trustees is a matter of small importance, and that it makes but little difference who are chosen. This is a mistake. The office of Trustee, though but little honor or glory, and no emolument attached to it, should be filled only by those who will consider it sufficiently important to demand their attention, when required. No one should be elected merely as a compliment. These are our views of the matter, and we hope our citizens will agree with us in opinion upon this subject.

PREPAY YOUR POSTAGE.—The new postage law, requiring all letter postage to be prepaid, is now in force. Letter writers should be careful and attend to the matter. We understand that quite a large number of unpaid letters have already been dropped into the letter-box at the post office in this place. Such letters are not mailed, except to the dead letter office at Washington.

A notice from Mr. Ores, P. M. at this place, calling the attention of letter writers to the requirements of the postage laws will be found in our advertising columns.

ACCIDENT TO BELSHAZAR.—The fine imported stallion Belshazzar was kicked by a mare a few days since, so severely as to break his leg. We suppose ere this he has been killed to relieve him of suffering. He was to make the present season at Crab Orchard, and his loss will be regretted by the breeders of fine stock.

GEORGETOWN JOURNAL.—We have before us the first number of the Georgetown (Ky.) Journal, published by Messrs. GRANT & PRICE. The paper is neatly printed and the editorials well written. It lists the names of Garret Davis for President and Hon. J. O. Putnam, of New York, for Vice President in 1856. We welcome the Journal to the Kentucky newspaper ranks, and wish the publishers abundant success both in pecuniary matters and in the advocacy of their principles.

OLD KENTUCKY FOREVER.—TRIUMPH OF THE BRINLEY PLOUGH.—It will be remembered that last fall Mr. Wm. Brinley, of Shelby county, challenged the world to a ploughing match, in which the celebrated Brinley plough, made in Simpsonville, was pitted against any one of other manufacture or patent. The wager was one thousand, with two hundred and fifty as forfeit. Mr. A. M. Jemerson, of Ohio, accepted the challenge, and North Bend, in that State, was selected as the place for the match. Every preparation was made for the encounter, but Mr. J. having seen and thoroughly examined the Brinley plough, thought it was more advisable to withdraw from the contest than enter where defeat would be a certainty. He accordingly paid over the forfeit, (\$250), and left the field to the Brinley plough. This is another signal triumph for the patent of friend Brinley.

J. M. CLAYTON ON THE UNION.—During the last day of the recent session of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Mason, of Va., asked Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, if he belonged to that party—the Know-Nothing—who had the credit of having a majority in the next House, and might attempt a repeal of the fugitive slave law, a measure that would be the entering wedge for dissolving the Union.

Mr. Clayton rejoined that he belonged to no secret organization; but to the great American party, that stood pledged to the perpetuity of the Union; a party distinct from all the old parties, and that would soon have possession of the whole country. And, turning to Mr. Mason, he said: "You'll hear from that party in less than eighteen months; you'll hear the music about your ears; I can tell the Senator from Virginia, that in the election soon to come off in his own State, they will speak in tones that will shake the Blue Ridge; and as for the Union, I have just this to say: If this Congress should resolve unanimously, that the Union ought to be dissolved, the people of this country would come up here en masse, and hang you all, or drive you to your homes, never more to return.

The thrill which went through the vast crowd in the galleries, as these words were uttered in majestic tones peculiar to the speaker, called forth marked applause.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The mail steamer Daniel Webster, on her last trip to California, was fired into by a Spanish sloop of war, and her papers examined. When will this series of outrages be stopped by some decisive action on the part of the Government?

¶ The last New Era has the following paragraph: "The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall has joined the Sons of Temperance, and expresses himself well pleased with the prospect of the cause, and as such as his talents, and would like to know upon what position of the enemy does he intend to direct his battery. He has a great work to perform in this country which may remain to him, if he is appointed to say—'behold here the ten talents Thou gavest me, and other ten that they have gained.'"

Cincinnati Election.

At the city election in Cincinnati on Monday, the most intense excitement prevailed. Frauds were said to be discovered. In several wards and a riot was the consequence. Farran, the anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, being reported as successful, the ballot-boxes in the 11th and 12th wards were destroyed. The perpetrators of this outrage are said by the Commercial, (a Farran sheet) to have been a gang of gamblers, who had bets on Taylor, and claimed that the latter was beaten by fraud. We hope they will be promptly punished.

Since the destruction of the ballots, Taylor is elected, but it is said he will not accept of the office under such circumstances. The following despatches will furnish our readers with the latest news concerning the election:

CINCINNATI, April 2—P. M.
At the municipal election to-day a very large vote was polled, and the result is doubtful and will not be ascertained until morning. There was much excitement, and in several wards there was considerable fighting.

Second Dispatch.—There was much fighting at the 11th Ward polls. This is a large German ward, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting the American ticket, a large party of the latter took possession and destroyed the ballot boxes. One man was killed and several wounded. This ward, it is supposed, gave 600 or 700 majority for the "Bag Nigger" ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted. There is much excitement throughout the city.

CINCINNATI, April 3—P. M.
CINCINNATI ELECTION.—The result is still undecided. Taylor has been elected in the 12th Ward, which gave Farran (Dem.) 500 majority for Mayor. It is proposed to throw out the entire vote of that (12th) Ward, which, if done, Taylor (American) will have a majority. The 11th Ward, the ballot box of which was destroyed, is supposed to have given Farran 500 to 700 majority. Had the entire vote of the city been counted, the whole Democratic ticket would probably have been elected by 500 to 1,000 majority.

No more rioting last night. It is generally supposed ten or twelve persons were killed or mortally wounded in the rioting. There were discharged indiscriminately, and the only wonder is that destruction of life was not greater. It was altogether the most disgraceful election that ever occurred in the city.

CINCINNATI, April 3—P. M.
In the vote for Mayor, Taylor's total majority 477. The American ticket has a majority in the Council.

At 2 o'clock P. M., whilst the Judges were counting the votes, a body of about 100 men, armed with clubs and stones, entered the hall, and took the box containing the tickets forcibly from them, and burnt both tickets and tally sheet in the open street.

We have full reports from all the wards except 11th, 12th and 17th. In the 17th, the American majority on township ticket 221. City vote not counted, but will be at least 200 majority for Taylor.

12th ward disputed, on account of glaring frauds, and if that is thrown aside, the vote, as returned, would be

Taylor, 7496
Farran, 7219

Leaving Taylor's majority in the 17th Ward of 200, makes total majority for Taylor 477.

The American party counted that a large amount of illegal voting had been done. It is reported that Mr. Taylor will not accept of the office under the circumstances.

STILL LATER.

CINCINNATI, April 3—P. M.
It is thought an attack will be made upon the Times office. Every person is armed. It is supposed by many that Farran will contest the election.

THE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.—The negro girl Rosetta, who belonged to Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Louisville, is still in custody we believe, at Cincinnati, her case not yet having been finally determined. It will be remembered that the girl was at Columbus taken out of the hands of Dr. Miller who was taking her over to Ex-President Tyler, who had originally given her to his daughter, Mrs. Dennison, deceased. She was there brought before a probate Judge upon a habeas corpus. During the course of a delay which was granted, Mr. Dennison arrived and conversed with Rosetta at the house of a guardian to whom the Court had committed her in the interim. According to the testimony of this guardian, Mr. Dennison submitted to Rosetta, for her own decision, whether she would return with him, or remain in a free State and be free; and that she chose the latter. After this she was again arrested under a writ issued by the U. S. Commissioner, and taken to Cincinnati, where Judge Parker discharged her from custody. She was soon after this arrested the third time, and taken to the Woodruff House, followed by a large and excited crowd. The case was brought before the U. S. Commissioner, who heard the argument and deferred his decision until Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, April 2, P. M.—The U. S. Marshal was committed to jail this morning for a contempt of court, having refused to produce the slave Rosetta before Judge Parker. It was found that Rosetta had been taken from the jail and secured.

A report reached here this evening that a large number of armed men were coming down to-night from Maysville to take her by force to Kentucky, but it was not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

Since the above was in type, we find in our exchanges the following despatch, which gives the result of the case. Much credit is due to the U. S. Marshal, H. H. Robinson, Esq., for his determined stand in favor of law and order.

CINCINNATI, April 3.
Commissioner Pendery decided Rosetta free, and she was immediately delivered to her guardian. The Commissioner decided that having been brought there by her owner, she came under the operation of the Ohio law, and was, therefore, not a fugitive from slavery.

LOOK AT THIS!—The late State Democratic Convention of Ohio, after nominating candidates for the State offices to be filled, passed unanimously a series of resolutions, prominent among which are the following. We hope those who are generally crying out against the American and Whig parties, and charging them with coalition with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, will look at this resolve of their Democratic brethren of Ohio. It would be well for them to ponder its import, before they reiterate their false charges:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now, as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefit of free institutions, and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power lawfully given by the terms of the NATIONAL COMPACT, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate its evils."

¶ The Mexican papers have recently been publishing a census of that country. From it we gather that there are in that country 85 cities, 193 towns or large villages, 4,709 villages, 119 missions &c., 170 haciendas, and 6,092 farms &c. Population 7,833,395.

¶ All of the Southern Democratic organs have told their readers that Giddings, the Abolitionist, is a Know-Nothing. Herein they have told what is not true. Giddings is their own ally, not an ally of the Know-Nothing. He is a bitter enemy of the K. N.'s, assailing them as a pro-slavery party, and the most dangerous of all the foes of Pseisocism!

THIS AND NOW.—A Pittsburg paper, in the month of March, 1851, gave the following as a synopsis of the prices current at Cincinnati, at that time: "Flour \$1 per bu., good fine lumber, 20c per hundred; wheat and calves, \$1 per head; 1½ bushels of wheat will purchase 1 lb of coffee; 1 lb of flour will buy 1 lb of tea; and 12½ lbs of flour will pay for 1 yard of super-fine broad cloth.

Now, flour is selling in Cincinnati at \$8 75 to \$9 per bu., and other articles of produce proportionately high. Now, a bushel and a half of wheat will pay for 15 or 20 pounds of coffee, and instead of 12½ barrels of flour being worth only as much as a yard of fine broadcloth, one barrel will pay for a fine article, and we suppose many of our merchants would be glad to make the Anti-American.

¶ The Anti-American sheets of this State are calling lustily upon the Whigs who are opposed to Know-Nothingism to join with them and thus elect the so-called Democratic ticket. This call is to be expected. The fact is, the late "Democratic" Convention, was nothing more nor less than a real anti-Know-Nothing Convention, and the ticket nominated, will be supported by those of both parties who are opposed to the American movement. On the other hand the American ticket will be supported by those of both parties who favor the principles understood to compose the American platform. Still some talk of the "Democratic" ticket as if there was a contest going on between Democracy and Whiggery. The contest, Native Americanism against its adversaries, from whatever place carry they may come. It is "San" against Taylor and Hays, against political Corruption and infidelity, against political corruption and against papal interference with American laws, institutions and usages.

¶ A few days before the New Hampshire election, it was reported that 5,000 Know-Nothing had left the councils in that State. The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that they only left the lodges to go to the polls. Shouldn't wonder—judging from the election returns.

EXCITEMENT AT HAVANA.—EXECUTION OF PINO.—Don Kamon Pinto, former Secretary and friend of Concha, the Captain General, was garroted on the 23d ult., for being engaged, or charged with being engaged, in a late conspiracy against the government. The evidence upon which he was convicted was from a witness who had served twice in the chain gang, and on this ground the Minister of War hesitated or refused to countermand the death warrant. The Captain General then called a council of war, which was equally divided upon the question of death or discharge. Concha then gave the casting vote in favor of death. Hence the excitement against him, which is said to be so intense that he has not appeared in public since the execution.

A dispatch from Charleston, of the 31st ult., says a letter had been received there from Havana, stating that Felix, Estrampes, and McCullough had a public trial on the 24th, but were not allowed to have counsel. Both were found guilty, and Felix was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in chains, and Estrampes to death by garrote. McCullough will be discharged.

¶ A case was tried a few days since in the Police Court of the city of Louisville, in which a man named Oberdorfer, a Jew, was charged with violating the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. This man Oberdorfer determined to close his bar on Saturday, which he regarded as the Sabbath, and opened it on Sunday when all the other bars of the city were closed, and thus was enabled to do a very heavy business in the way of retailing on that day.

The ordinance contains a proviso exempting persons from closing on Sunday, if "in good faith, and from conscientious motives," they observe some other day in the week. Oberdorfer had before the passage of the ordinance been in the habit of keeping his bar open every day of the week, as other tavern keepers did, and the jury came to the determination that he did not act "in good faith or from conscientious motives," and returned a verdict of \$75 against him. The Journal, from which we derive the above facts, understands that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

¶ The Frankfort Commonwealth has the following: It is reported upon the streets, and we presume it is true, that Rev. Dr. Matthews has written a letter to the Democratic Central Committee, declining the Democratic nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this be the fact, we may congratulate the committee upon their relief from the grand agony his case has caused them, although in truth the relief has not come in the most complimentary shape to the party; for while they were deliberating whether they should not withdraw the nomination from the Dr. because he was suspected of preferring Sam to Pat and Johannes, he has tossed the thing back into their faces. It is also reported that Dr. M. has determined not to be a candidate for the office at all. It will be remembered that it has been rumored that he was the Know-Nothing nominee.

THE RETURNS FROM KANSAS show the election of the pro-slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Doniphan, Tecumseh, Shawnee, Miami, Leavenworth, Hooky Point. The majorities vary from 200 to 800.

The election passed off with tolerable quietude. The editor of the Kansas Freeman was ducked in the New river by a mob, in consequence of a speech that he delivered. It is probable that no anti-slavery men are elected to the Legislature.

A large procession paraded here to celebrate the victory.

WASHINGTON, March 27.
The Cabinet is in a crisis on the subject of the El Dorado affair. The President is in favor of decisive measures, and Davis, Guthrie, and Dubbin concur with him; but Marcy stubbornly persists in his feigning, and Cushing is dead against all action, as he hopes to retrieve his fallen fortunes by a semblance of conservatism. Soile is up and doing. But what of all this? Time alone will tell.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.
The Whigs of this city called a meeting last night in opposition to secret societies. The Know-Nothing, however, were in the majority, and passed a series of resolutions and defeated the whole object of the meeting. They then rejected the resolutions and adjourned with three cheers for Sam.

BALTIMORE, April 2.
The New Orleans mails of Tuesday are received. The Know-Nothing victory is complete; but two Democrats have been elected.—Good order was preserved during the election.

BABY SHOW.—Barnum advertises one of those absurd exhibitions, which will take place at the museum in New York in the course of the next summer. Prizes are to be given for fatness, for fineness, for twins, for triplets (three at a birth), and for quadruplets (four at a birth). For the latter a prize of \$250 is safely offered.

TENNESSEE.—The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on Wednesday last, and nominated the Hon. Andrew Johnson, the present incumbent, a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the Know-Nothing.

JAMES M. McFERRAN, Pres't.

More Victories.
The following list embraces the cities and towns from which information has been received of the success of the American party in the late elections:

New Orleans, Vicksburg, Columbia, S. C. New Albany, Dayton, Ohio, Lancaster, Columbus, Vicksburg, Mo., Salem, Mass. Alexandria, Va. Bloomville, Tenn. Fredericktown, Va. Charlottesville, Va.

Together with numerous other towns and villages in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—The late election in Kansas Territory resulted in the election of the pro-slavery ticket. Probably not an anti-slavery man was chosen to the Legislature.

"SAM'S ABOUT."—In New Albany, Ind., on Monday last, the entire Know-Nothing ticket for township officers was elected.

At the late municipal election in Vicksburg, the triumph of the American party was complete and overwhelming. Every anti-slavery man was elected. The Mayor, Council, and everything else—all K. N. Go it, Sammy.

THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.—A despatch from New Orleans says the horse Lexington, on the 1st inst., beat the fastest time of four miles ever run in America. The time he was to beat was that of Lexington, 7 minutes and 26 seconds, and he made it in 7 minutes and 13½ seconds.

On the 15th inst., Lexington and Locomotive are to meet in four mile heats for a club purse of \$1000, and an inside stake of \$250 aside.

REV. J. G. FEE.—This notorious Abolitionist was figuring at Crab Orchard a few weeks since. We published week before last the proceedings of a public meeting held in regard to him, and of subsequent events, the correspondent of the Louisville Courier writes as follows:

The citizens thought this state of affairs would never do, and consequently appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Fee and request him to desist from his incendiary proceedings. But Mr. Fee was artful and headstrong. He said he felt it his duty to preach and so he would continue. This very naturally aroused the fire of the people, and about forty citizens paid a visit. They immediately went to work, first catching his horse, then adding and bridling it, they put Fee's hat on his head, he having refused so to do, put him on his horse and started him for Madison county, where he resides.

FROM EUROPE.—We have no late news from the seat of war. The Asia, the last steamer arrived at Halifax, on Friday last. The allies had re-opened their fire upon Sebastopol with good effect.

OWENCO.—C. H. Stewart, the editor of the London (Va.) Democrat, has bolted from the ranks and refuses to vote for Mr. Wise. He gives in his adhesion to the Know-Nothing ticket, and sets forth his reasons for so doing at length.

¶ Edmund Lafayette, grandson of Gen. Lafayette, is in New Orleans.

¶ A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of two millions of dollars an acre.

¶ According to the United States Treasurer's statement, there is now in the Treasury \$23,430,550 subject to draft.

¶ It is stated that a gold mine, recently discovered in Hart county, Geo., promises to be very productive.

¶ At the recent municipal election in Vicksburg, Miss, G. S. Byrne, the American candidate, was elected by 300 majority.

¶ At the recent election in Niles, Michigan, the American ticket was elected by an average majority of one hundred and thirty.

¶ A negro woman of Isaac Sheppard's, in Wayne county, drowned herself recently, preferring death to being taken to New Orleans for sale.

¶ The steamer American was burned on the 27th ult., seven miles below Pekin, on the Illinois river. She was on her upward trip. No lives lost.

¶ The Bowlinggreen Standard informs us that the Democrats in that section who will vote for Clarke and Magoffin, are few and far between. Perhaps they have all seen Sam.

¶ There was a sale in Philadelphia, March 29th, of 30 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky at \$107½. Also, of \$5,000 Kentucky six per cent's at \$183.

¶ Gen. Leslie Combs is to lecture in Cincinnati, in a few days, upon the Lexington and Danville Railroad, and the great importance of its speedy completion.

¶ The Richmond Whig gives an enthusiastic support to the American ticket recently nominated in that State, and says, "We have never known a ticket received with more evident delight."

¶ The negro who killed Mr. Russell, in Clay county, Mo., not long since, by cutting him to pieces with a corn knife, was taken from jail last week, and hung by the citizens without judge or jury.

¶ Some of the Democratic papers have been threatening to pitch one of their candidates, Rev. Dr. Matthews, overboard. They will not now have the chance, as we see it stated that Dr. M. has declined the Democratic nomination.

¶ Mr. B. T. Perkins, whose attack on Col. Carpenter our readers are acquainted with, is still in jail at Covington, waiting his trial at the special term of the Kenton county Circuit Court. No one has been found to go his bail, which was fixed at \$5,000.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
On notice of the Sons and Friends of Temperance, held at Liberty, Ky., on the 21st of March, 1855, on motion of Dr. E. C. Fields, Mr. James M. McFERRAN, of Boyle, was called to the Chair.

After calling the meeting to order, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to procure a Temperance Lecturer for the Fourth Congressional District.

On motion of Mr. F. Woodford, Dr. E. C. Fields, of Adair, was appointed Vice President, and Thomas Cox, of Polk, Secretary. Delegates from the Danville, Somerset, Rowena, Columbus, &c. &c. &c. divisions, were present, who pledged their respective counties for the following sums, to be devoted to the compensation of said Lecturer—Boyle \$50, Adair \$100, Polk \$100, Russell \$50, and Casey \$50.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. James H. Irvine, of Danville, be appointed a committee to correspond with the various divisions in the district, not represented in this convention, and ascertain the amount they will contribute, for the compensation of said Lecturer, and be further instructed to prepare the services of some one of the following gentlemen—Messrs. Hunt, Buckley, Johnson or Woodford, and in the event that neither of the above mentioned gentlemen can be procured, to procure the most efficient Lecturer that can be obtained, in or out of the State.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be forwarded for publication, to the editors of the Somerset Gazette, Danville Tribune, and the Kentucky Standard.

JAMES M. McFERRAN, Pres't.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.

The market continues firm. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour very scarce, with small sales from store at \$9. Extra brands \$9.75@10. Wheat \$1.75. Corn \$1.00@1.10. PROVISIONS.—Meat Pork firm at \$14.50 for new and \$12.50 for old. Prices for all descriptions of meat have advanced. Sales of Bacon at 6c for shoulders, and 8c for clear sides and plain hams. The pork house rates are a fraction less. Prime lard 9c for 50 lbs and 10c for 100 lbs. From the country, shoulders, 7½c, ribbed sides, 7½c, and clear sides 7½c, and lard 8½c for 50 lbs and 9c for 100 lbs.

GRAINERIES.—Sales of 185 bbls N. O. sugar at 5½c, choice 6c. Rio Coffee 11c @ 11½c.

SUNDRIES.—\$5 per bbl is the prevailing rate for Potatoes. Clover seed \$5.50@5.75; timothy \$6.75, clean blue grass \$3.50. Apples \$1.50. Tallow 11½c @ 12c.

HOGS FOR PACKING.—We hear of a sale of 1,000 hogs for December delivery at peas in Indiana, corn-fed at \$2.00 gross.

NEW YORK, April 3, M.
Cotton.—The market is unchanged. Flour.—A little higher, sales of 3,500 bbls sold at \$9.60@9.70. Southern is better; and 1,000 bbls sold at \$9.37-1/2 to \$9.12-1/2. Grain.—Southern white wheat \$2.40. Corn is firm, 26,000 sold at \$2.28.

Pork.—Trifling higher; sales of 2,500 bbls at \$15.50 for old mess; and new at \$17.50-1/2. Beef.—Firm; sales of country mess at \$9.50@10.12. Groceries.—Rio Coffee is firm; sales of 603 bags at 11-1/4.

CINCINNATI, April 3, P. M.
Flour.—\$8.80. Oats.—47c. Provisions.—Firm; 100 bbls mess pork sold at \$14; 15,000 bulk mess sold at 1-1/4 c for shoulders; 6c for sides; 7-1/4 c for hams. 320 hbls bacon sold at 6-1/4 c for shoulders and 7-1/8 c for sides. Groceries.—Unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DANVILLE, KY., April 6, 1855.
O. GARRETT, Esq.,
A number of your fellow-citizens of Boyle, without regard to the old party issues, knowing the faithful and honest manner you represented us in the Lower Branch of the Legislature of this State, a few years ago, and having entire confidence in your disinterested patriotism, that you will, if elected, represent the whole district, and not a part only, earnestly request you to become a candidate for the State Senate in this district. By complying with this call, you may rely on the support of many voters who know you.

VOTERS OF BOYLE.

MASONIC FUNDRAISING AND SEMINAR.—We are requested to state that Rev. John Hancock, of Harrodsburg, will preach the funeral of Mr. John S. Gilchrist, on the 4th Sabbath in this month, in the Presbyterian church in Stanford. All masons in good standing are respectfully invited to join in a funeral procession, on that occasion, with Lincoln Lodge, No. 60.

NEW COACH REPOSITORY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. STOLL & BRINK, who have opened a branch of their Coach manufactory, in this place. They have now some of the handsomest vehicles we have seen, and these desiring anything of the kind should call and examine them.

SELLING OUT AT LOW PRICES.—Mr. J. B. AKIN is selling off his stock of Glass and Queensware, at reduced prices, being his intention to quit that branch of business. He has a large stock. See advertisement.

THE MURDER OF POOLE.—A New York despatch states that apparently authentic intelligence had been received, showing that Baker, the murderer of Poole, had escaped to Canada. If this be so, the Grape Shot has gone on quite as well as a chase was her famous cruise with the Law muskets. Speaking of New York reminds us of the New and Beautiful Goods, just received from that city by W. B. Monnow & Co., which for beauty, style and elegance cannot be surpassed. We advise all of our friends to call and examine.

april 2, '55—It.

STEPHEN W. CLOYD.—

The important election of a Night Watch comes off to-morrow, and the interests of the town require the services of some man "honest, faithful, and capable," and knowing you to be such, we respectfully ask you to permit the use of your name for that office. We desire to vote for no man who is connected with the "midnight association" of our town, but want a man free from any connection with such an order. We understand you have openly denounced that order, hence we call upon you.

MANY VOTERS.

FOR TOWN TRUSTEES.

Messrs. Editors.—Please give the following ticket for Town Trustees will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

G. W. Collins, J. D. Terhune, J. B. Peck, A. B. Grubb, J. M. Jackson, H. M. Weatherford, M. F. Maury.

FOR TOWN TRUSTEES.

G. W. Collins, G. W. Welsh, J. B. Peck, Dr. R. J. Waggoner, C. Rodes, I. P. Fisher, T. R. J. Ayres.

The above ticket will be supported at the election to-morrow, by MANY VOTERS.

FOR TOWN TRUSTEES.

Messrs. Editors.—Please give the following ticket a place in your paper:

James Garret, W. J. Moore, W. W. Washington, I. P. Fisher, W. W. Batterson, John Wallis, Christian Gore.

FOR TOWN TRUSTEES.

John R. Ford, G. W. Welsh, Robert Washington, I. P. Fisher, Samuel McFERRAN, H. M. Weatherford, Alexander S. McGorray.

FOR TOWN TRUSTEES.

C. Rodes, Dr. R. J. Waggoner, G. W. Welsh, W. C. Anderson, J. F. Zimmerman, J. R. Ford.

MARRIED.—In Lincoln county, Ky., on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., by Rev. Prest. Young of this place, Dr. W. B. HARRIS of the Crab Orchard Springs, to Miss SAMUEL MIDDLETON, daughter of SAMUEL O. MIDDLETON, of Lincoln.

¶ For the cake which accompanied the above announcement, the young couple have our thanks. May the Doctor and his happy bride fully realize all their blissful anticipations of joy and prosperity.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

AT DIMMITT'S.

PURCHASES of Dry Goods will find my new stock to be large and complete, consisting of the latest styles of

Dress and Fancy Goods, Linen Goods, all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Cotton do; Hats, Caps, Bonnets; Goods for Gentlemen's Wear; Carpets, Mattings, Oil-cloths, &c. &c. All of which I am prepared to sell at very low prices.

APRIL 6, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL.

RULE FOR MEASURING CORN IN THE EAR.—The following is the result of careful, and I believe, accurate experiment, with the large laid white corbed variety taken from the crib in the fourth month.

RULE.—Divide the bulk of ears expressed in cubic feet by 23 or 2, 625, and the quotient will be bushels of shell-corn. Or, divide the weight of ears in pounds by 66, and the quotient will be bushels as before.—D. E. in *progressive Farmer*.

MAPLE SUGAR.—New York produced in the year 1850, 4,357,434 pounds of maple sugar; Vermont produced 6,349,357 pounds, and Ohio 4,568,209 pounds. Few persons have any idea of the amount of this article of home production is manufactured in the Northern States; yet almost all this large quantity is manufactured by the rudest and most wasteful processes. Were the scientific appliances common to Southern plantations, brought into use here, we do not doubt that large profits could be derived from the culture of the maple tree for its sugar. As it is, the value of the yearly crop of maple sugar to New York is nearly a million of dollars.

AGRICULTURAL.—We copy the following for the benefit of our country readers. It is particularly interesting to them at this time:

"A fair breadth of winter wheat has been sown throughout the West and North-west, and with a continuance of present prices farmers will have every inducement to put in an abundance of spring crops. Everything counts now, and there is no danger that they will make the mistake of planting too much of anything. In addition to the winter wheat now in the ground, large quantities of spring wheat be sown. Plant any quantities of corn and roots for fattening pork, after the demand for these articles for human food is satisfied. Especially plant more potatoes than ever.—There have not been enough of this indispensable article of food raised anywhere in the country for the last three or four years, and they have sold at outrageous prices. With good tillage, three hundred bushels can be raised to the acre in a favorable season, and they will prove a profitable crop at twenty-five cents a bushel."

PREPARING LAND FOR CORN.—As the time for planting this most important crop is rapidly approaching, a few hints on the proper preparation of the soil may not be inappropriate. The warfare now raging in Europe, with the excessive drouths we have had in the last few years, the certainty of an increased demand at high figures all combine to draw from every farm, increased attention to this subject. In making preparations for a new crop of corn, we would suggest to our readers that they cannot commence their operations too soon, nor push them too fast when they do commence. The first grand pre-requisite necessary is a team and plow, not a mere excuse by which, with hard pushing the land may possibly be scratched to the depth of three or four inches, but a plow that will not only break your land but break it thoroughly. Land that is only half broken will never more than half produce under the best system of tillage of a seasonable year is certainly anything but encouraging. It is to the interest of every planter that his corn land be deep and thoroughly broken. Not a furrow ever should be run short of a depth of ten inches, while even fourteen inches would not be too much. The advantages of deep plowing are so many and so plain to be seen that we deem it useless to dwell upon them at length. Corn growing upon land broken ten or fourteen inches deep derives a greater benefit, in any season, by being better able to expand its roots to a larger extent of soil, and thus gather increased strength and sustenance, than it does from land not broken so deep, in which the roots are necessarily contracted, and are forced to occupy a small space, or force their way through a firm and unbroken soil. But in a dry season the advantages of deep plowing are incalculable. Then it is that the great advantages of this principle are to be seen wherever plow in practice. Land deep and thoroughly broken never suffers for the want of rain, even in our warm climate. By breaking our land deep, the roots of the corn penetrate to a greater depth than in shallow broken land, and by this means are enabled to draw a sufficient supply of moisture, from its depth, independent of rain. Nor is this all; for, should the season prove wet, the surface moisture sinks down to the bottom of the deeply plowed land, and is there stored away as in a reservoir, upon which the roots can draw for sustenance ad libitum. Manure well-plowed deep, and plant early, if you desire corn to "sell and keep."

ENGLAND COUNTING THE COST OF THE WAR.—Mr. Bright, a clear-headed merchant of England, and a member of Parliament, has been figuring up one year's cost of the war. He calculates that the British are paying one hundred and fifty millions of dollars more for food on account of the war, while the government are sending one hundred millions of dollars extra on the same account; what is there obtained in return? What is selling in England for 73s. 1d. a quarter, or 1s. 6d. higher than the highest price ever known? He gives it as his solemn belief that if the foreign policy keeps food up so high, six millions quarters of corn, being kept out of the country by war, before two years are over the government will shoot Englishmen in the streets. Hundreds of sailing vessels, and sixty or seventy of the largest steamers, instead of carrying passengers and manufactures to all parts of the world, are now employed most unproductively in carrying soldiers, horses, stores, shot and shell to the Crimea. In the trade of the Baltic there is a falling off of 5000 vessels, about 50 per cent, in the English, and nearly 20 per cent, in the Russian. The vessels of the other States have also suffered a proportionate diminution. Prussia has suffered slightly; Sweden forms the only exception.

RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. G. E. Waring, of New York, has prepared an abstract of the census of 1850, from which we learn that the amount of capital actually invested in agriculture was as follows:

Cash value of farms	\$3,271,575,126
Cash value of live stock	644,180,516
Cash value of implements	151,587,638
Total	\$3,967,343,280

The amount of capital invested in manufactures, mining, the mechanic arts, and fisheries was \$527,239,193, or less than one-seventh of that employed in agriculture. The amount of the commerce, trade, &c., of the United States, during the same year is estimated at \$1,500,000,000, or about one-third more than the value of the agricultural products. The estimate, however, is of doubtful accuracy. The number of free males over 15 years of age employed in agricultural labor in 1850 was 2,400,533, or nearly as many as in all other occupations. The rural population of the country is estimated at 17,393,907, or three-fourths of the whole living, almost without exception by the direct productive use of the land. The town and village population is estimated at 5,797,939.—At the same time three-fourths of the commerce and trade consist in exchanges of agricultural products; consequently three-fourths of those employed in these branches of industry are directly dependent on agriculture for their earnings.

DANVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Principals, assisted by Miss E. C. Fawcett and her mother, S. McKee, will commence the 4th session of this institution on Monday, Feb. 20th.

The course of instruction will be very thorough, embracing the common English branches: Algebra, Latin and Greek; Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, and Butler's Analogy.

Terms, per Session of 12 weeks:

Learning to Spell and Read	\$5 00
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary	
Geography and Mental Arithmetic	7 50
Junior, Middle and Senior Classes	9 00

The Preparatory Department of Centre College.

Will continue in connection with this school.

JOHN L. MCKEE.

Tables—Tables—Tables

EXTENSION Tables,
Dining and Breakfast do;
Centre do;
Card do;
Ladies' Work Tables in endless variety;
Trio and Quartette Tables for Parties;
For sale at
March 2
G. W. HEWEY'S.

CHAIRS.
6 DOZEN Cane-Seat Chairs;
10 " " " " " "
3 " " " " " "
For sale low at my Furniture Warehouse,
on Third Street.
G. W. HEWEY.
Feb 16, '55

The Renowned Stallion, OLIVER,
WILL remain at the stables of the subscriber, near Danville, and will serve mares at \$10 the season, and \$15 to insure. For particulars, see bills.

I have at the same stables with Oliver, a fine young JACK, which will be permitted to serve 25 or 30 mares at \$6 a colt.

S. DAVENPORT.
Feb 23, '55

SIR ELIZOTT.

HAVING bought this magnificent Stallion, he will make the approaching season, (commencing the 1st of March and ending the 1st of July) at my farm, 5 miles from Danville, on the turnpike to Lebanon. For the information of the public, I will only say upon the present occasion, he is a horse admirably suited for all the purposes for which the horse was designed, being fully 16½ hands high; in color a dark dapple grey; of immense substance, stamina and power, with the most perfect action, and in point of blood and family distinction, I suppose him to be equal to any stallion in America, being got by the most distinguished stallion imported Sovereign; his dam, Bay Body, by imported JOHN O'CAUNT, and tracing through one of the most distinguished families, whether it be for size and beauty, brilliant achievements upon the turf, or for the combination of qualities which constitute ability to command the highest prices known in the annals of horses. For further particulars, and extended pedigree, see hand-bills, which will be out in due time.

I will so avail myself of the present time, to notify my friends, that I have procured a fine young JACK, which has established himself as a sure and capital male getter.

WM. L. CALDWELL.
Boyle co. Feb 23, '55

JOHN O'CAUNT.

THE celebrated thoroughbred JOHN O'CAUNT, is now at my farm, 5 miles from Danville, on the Lebanon turnpike, and will be let to cows at FIFTY DOLLARS a calf.

I. P. FISHER.
Feb 23, '55

NEW ORLEANS AT YOUR DOOR!

Cheap Cash Grocery.

WE have just received the largest and most superior stock of **GROCERIES** ever brought to this market, consisting, in part, of the following:

- 10 kinds, Attapugas Sugar;
- 20 " New Orleans Sugar;
- 20 " Louisiana Rio Coffee;
- 15 " Valley " do;
- 10 boxes Lexington Cakes;
- 10 " Star " do;
- 20 " and 40 boxes Star and common Mould Candles;
- 5 " Plantation Molasses;
- 3 " Sugar-house do;
- 2 " Golden Syrup;
- 10 " and 15 boxes Plantation and Sugar-lard;
- 8 Dairy Cheese;
- 300 lbs. Plant Rice;
- 200 " Gumpowder Tea;
- 400 " Black " do;

With a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at *Lowest* Wholesale and Retail prices, with addition of carriage.

W. B. MORROW & CO.
Jan 26, '55

DR. Dressing Cures, of skin diseases, and prices for sale cheap.

LEWIS W. WILKINS, 413rd Street.

MANUFACTORY.

A. B. GRUBB & BASH
We respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared, at their new and commodious Coach Factory, on Third Street, opposite the residence of Mr. T. E. J. Ayres, to do every description of work in their line of business.

Carriages, Buggies, &c.
Of every style desired, will be made to order, in the most workmanlike manner. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, being determined, by good workmanship, reasonable charges, and strict personal attention to business, to secure it.

We will pay particular attention to this branch of our business, and our work shall be done on short notice and in superior style.

COACH-SMITHING.
As one of the firm is a competent and experienced Coach-Smith, and will give his attention to that department exclusively, those having work to do in that line, may rely upon having it attended to with promptness, and executed in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A. B. GRUBB & BASH.
Danville, Jan 5, '55

REMOVED. BLACKSMITHING.

I HAVE removed my Blacksmith Shop to the corner of Main and First Streets, where I am prepared, as usual, to attend to all who may want any work in his line. My Horse-Shoeing, as formerly, particularly attended to.

CLAYTON HUGHES.
Danville, Jan 19, '55

REMOVAL.

J. P. THORNTON
In order to accommodate his increasing business, has removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory to the large and commodious room recently occupied by J. L. Smith, nearly opposite his former stand.—He has just received an extensive and highly superior stock of French Calf-Skins and other findings, which he is as heretofore prepared to make up in the best manner. His old customers and the public generally will find him better than ever prepared to supply them with everything in his line.

W. PIERCE
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened his **HAT STORE** in the same house with Mr. Threl, where he has a large assortment of Hats, Caps, &c., embracing the latest styles. He still continues to manufacture any and every description of Hats to order. He invites a call from his old customers and the public generally.

WHISKEY.—20 barrels three years old Whiskey for sale for medicinal purposes.
T. C. SMOUSE.
Feb 23

Spades and Shovels.

MES'S Spades and Shovels, for sale at Feb 16
J. B. AKIN'S.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A LARGE supply of Fresh Garden Seeds—grown of 1854—for sale by
H. HAMILTON.
Jan 19, '55

For Sale or Rent,

THE TRACT OF LAND, known as the **Frying Pan Bend**, on Dick's River. **JAMES KINNAIRD.**
Dec 8, '54

NOTICE.

I HAVE left my notes and accounts with Mr. B. M. MONTGOMERY, at the Branch Bank, and will be much obliged to all indebted to me if they will call on him and settle. I will leave them with Mr. M. for a short time, and all who feel disposed to save costs can do so by attending to this notice.

G. A. ARMSTRONG.
Oct 20, '54

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF Hartford, Conn.
AS Agent of the above Company, I will issue Policies on Dwellings, Merchants' Ware Houses, for a TERM of YEARS, on as favorable terms as any reliable Mutual Company.

For statement of Company, in another place.

A. S. MCGRORTY, AG'T.
Oct 6, 1854 [Jan 3, '55]

Confectioneries, &c.

3000 LBS. Assorted Candies; 80 lbs French Kisses; 8 boxes Fresh Layer Raisins; 6 jars Prunes; 600 lbs Almonds, 55; 800 " assorted Nuts; Just received and for sale at

J. C. HEWEY'S.
Feb 9

NEW BACON.

300 Sugar Cured Hams, neatly trimmed; 200 Sides, neatly trimmed; 200 Sides, do; In store and for sale, FOR CASH ONLY, at the Mammoth Grocery.

W. B. MORROW & CO.
Jan 26, '55

20 KEGS Blasting Powder; 100 lbs Ribs; 2000 Feet Safety Fuse, At the Mammoth Grocery.

W. B. MORROW & CO.
Jan 26

20 BUSHELS Dried Apples; 10 " Navy Beans; 5 " Pumpkin Seed; 5 " Onion Seed; In store and for sale at the Mammoth Grocery.

W. B. MORROW & CO.
Feb 16, '55

ES STAS.

HALF dozen **SIESTAS**, a new and desirable article of Furniture, just finished and for sale at HEWEY'S Warerooms. Call and see them.

DO you see this?—Read it.

THE undersigned returns his warmest thanks to his old customers and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to inform them, he is really in great need of money, and would be much obliged indeed if they would call and pay up. He would also inform them that in future he will be compelled to have his money earned a WEEK, as stock is in demand, and the farmers will not credit.

JOHN STODGHILL.
Feb 9, '55

And then read this!

THE subscriber is thankful to his patrons for favors, and would respectfully notify them, that owing to the pressure of the times, and the liberal patronage extended to him, he is not to sell his beef cattle and hogs, but he will be compelled to require at least *two* WEEKS' notice from his customers. Those indebted to him are earnestly requested to pay up, in order to enable him to meet his engagements.

LEWIS UNKERSAW.
Feb 9, '55

Professional Cards.

T. P. YOUNG
CAN be found at the Law Office formerly occupied by C. B. WALLACE, Esq., on Main Street, opposite the Court-house, (now occupied jointly by Fry, Saeed and Young.) He will attend promptly to the collection of monies either as an Attorney or General Collector. All business entrusted to him shall be faithfully and speedily attended to, and returns punctually forwarded.

Danville, Mar 10, '54 [1853.]

J. F. BELL & COWAN.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of their profession, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to their care in Boyle and the adjoining counties.

J. L. BOLLING,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Main Street, Perryville, Ky.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him in Boyle and the adjoining counties.
Sept 7, '53

BOYLE & ANDERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL continue to Practice Law in partnership with Boyle and the adjoining counties. Office on Third Street, opposite the Tribune Printing Office.

SPEED S. FRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. Any business confided to him, will be promptly attended to.

F. T. & T. H. FOX,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Boyle and the adjoining counties.
April 9, '53

GEO. P. NEWLIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
DANVILLE, KENTY.
OFFICE—Up stairs, over Mr. J. H. Caldwell's Store. Entrance on Main Street.
Nov 18, '53

DR. F. COWAN
TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Danville and vicinity. Office on Main Street, next door to Mr. W. S. Flickman's Store, in the room formerly occupied by the Post Office.
Sept 29, '54

Business Notices.

C. F. MEYER,
DEALER IN PIANOS,
Music and Musical Instruments,
Corner of Main and Mulberry sts. (up stairs),
LEXINGTON, KY.
ENTRANCE—The iron steps on Mulberry Street, opposite the Phoenix Hotel.
Pianos tuned and repaired as usual.
Sept 15, '54

J. C. HEWEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Confectioneries and Candies,
FINE GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
Cigars and Tobacco; Wines and Cordials; Oysters, &c. &c.,
No. 23, Main Street,
Danville, Ky.
March 14, '53

W. B. MORROW & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Dealers in
Produce, and Commission Merchants,
DANVILLE, KY.

WATKINS & OWSLEY,
Commission Merchants, Provision
and Tobacco Brokers,
NO. 256, MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

New Goods and Low Prices!

L. LEVENSON & BRO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HAVE now received their new stock for **FALL AND WINTER WEAR** which will be found to be unusually large and complete, embracing every description of Ready-made Clothing and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of handsome and fashionable styles, and of first rate quality.

Dresses, Frocks, Box, and Overcoats, of many different patterns and prices; Pants of every variety; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Cloth, and Marcelline Vests;

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
Such as Coats, Leggings and Caps. Also,
HATS, CAPS,
Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. All these Goods are No. 1, and of the

LATEST FASHIONS!!

We have also a large and well-assorted stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings
Of numerous colors and styles, and of superior quality, which we will cut and make up to order at low prices.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing. We have a sufficient variety to please every taste, and feel confident of being able to give satisfaction, both in the price of our Goods and their quality. We desire to return our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by selling good articles at prices lower than the same quality can be bought elsewhere in the place.

Don't miss the place—one door above
Hewey's Confectionery.

L. LEVENSON & BRO
Danville, Oct 13, '54

1ST OF JANUARY.

HAVING given up the Dry Goods business, I take this occasion to thank my numerous customers for their long continued and liberal patronage, and also to request those whose accounts with me are yet unsettled, to come forward and square up. I desire to close my old business immediately, and hope this notice will be attended to.

WM. M. FIELDS.
Dec 29, '54

Window Glass.—9 by 10; 10 by 12, 10 by 16; 12 by 18; 12 by 20; and 18 by 24—just received and for sale by

J. B. AKIN.
200

10,000 IMPORTED CIGARS
Of various Brands, just received and for sale at
J. B. AKIN'S.

HOTELS.

REDDING HOUSE
G. A. ARMSTRONG,
PROPRIETOR,
Shelbyville, Ky.
Oct 6, '54

BATTERTON HOUSE,
DANVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned having purchased this large and commodious Hotel, and departed from this house, there is attached to it a large STABLE, where Horses, Buggies, Hack, &c., can be hired at all times.

WM. M. FIELDS.
Sept 22, '54

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.
East side of the Public Square,
DANVILLE, KY.
R. C. HARRIS, Proprietor.
Somerset, Jan 14, '53

NEW BOOKS.

AM now in receipt of the largest and best assorted stock of School, College, Juvenile, and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Ever brought to the place. Persons wishing anything in the Book line, will do well to examine before purchasing. I would call attention to my very superior stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Fancy Articles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c., all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in this place or elsewhere.

WM. M. STOUT.
Sept 15, '54

JEWELRY, &c.

I HAVE just received a large assortment of
WATCHES,
BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS,
And Jet Jewelry of all kinds.
Making my stock very complete, which I shall be pleased to show to my friends and the public.

THOS. R. J. AYRES.
Sept 29, '54

BOOK BINDERY.

Z. GIBBONS & CO.,
BOOK BINDERS,
Corner Main and Upper sts., over F. Yeiser's Jewelry Store,
LEXINGTON, KY.

ARE prepared to do all kinds of work in their line with neatness and dispatch.—Ledges, Day Books and blank work of every description executed on short notice.

R. R. HILL.
Feb 2, 1855

CABINET MAKING.

JONA. NICHOLS
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will continue the Cabinet-making business in all its branches, at the late stand of West & Nichols, (the old Speed shop,) opposite the Court House. All kinds of

Furniture, Mattresses, &c.
Will be made to order, of the best materials, on short notice. REPAIRING also promptly attended to. He hopes by giving strict attention to his business, by good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit and receive a continuance of patronage.

JONA. NICHOLS.
Jan 5, 1855

FUNERAL CALLS.

HAVING a supply of Fish's Metallic BURIAL CASES, and having secured the use of a good two-horse BEARSE, I am still prepared to attend funerals calls at any hour in town or country. Wooden Coffins made to order as heretofore.

JONA. NICHOLS.
Jan 5, 1855

DANVILLE COACH REPOSITORY.

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets, opposite the Battered House.

S. E. FARRAND

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Boyle and the adjoining counties, that his SPRING STOCK is very large and varied, consisting of every description of Carriages, Coaches, Buggies, Rock-aways, &c. &c.

His entire stock of Eastern work is from the best Manufacturers, and consists of all the latest styles and patterns, and he will warrant all the work sold by him to be as he represents it. Let all wishing to purchase any kind of a VEHICLE, or who are fond of examining work in his line, give him a call.

"I have also on hand a stock of

Second-hand Carriages.
Of every description, repaired and fitted up in the best and most complete order.

Every description of Carriage made to order. Repairing and Reupholstering of all kinds done at the shortest notice, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

S. E. FARRAND.
Fayetteville, Apr 8, '53